Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

at the coffee docks. On the 7th instant the Norwegian bark *Moravia*, for Gulfport, Miss., in stone and sand ballast, origin Norway, no passengers, and 5 new members of the crew taken on in this port; on the same date the British ship *Harvest Queen*, in stone and sand ballast, for Gulfport, with no passengers, and no change in the crew while in this port; on the same date the British steamship *Buffon*, for New Orleans, in cargo of coffee, no passengers and no change in the personnel; and on the same date the German bark *Bonn*, for Port Eads for orders, in stone and sand ballast, with no passengers and no change in the crew personnel. No other vessels left this port during the week requiring inspection.

Mortality report, Rio de Janeiro.—Week ended December 9, 1906. Total deaths, 287. Yellow fever, 1 case, 1 death; bubonic plague, 19 cases, 8 deaths; variola, 1 case, 1 death. At the close of the week there were in the Hospital São Sebastião 1 case of yellow fever, 1 case of variola, 22 cases of bubonic plague, and 24 cases of suspicious illness under observation.

CHINA.

Report from Hongkong—Quarantine restrictions—Plague.

Passed Assistant Surgeon White reports as follows:

Week ended December 1, 1906: Restrictions enforced by Hongkong remain as reported on November 10, 1906. Restrictions enforced against Hongkong remain as reported on September 29, 1906. Communicable diseases: Plague, 1 case, 1 death.

Emigrants recommended for rejection.—Number of emigrants per steamship *Coptic* recommended, December 8, 1906, for rejection: For San Francisco, 12; in transit, 3.

Reports from Shanghai—Inspection of vessels—Smallpox—Death of smallpox patient removed from U. S. S. Raleigh at Chefoo.

Temporary Acting Assistant Surgeon Mills reports, December 4 and 11, as follows:

Week ended December 1, 1906. One original bill of health was issued to steamships after the usual inspection of crew and quarters. The total number on board, 44, were vaccinated.

The weekly report of the municipal health officer for the week ended December 2, 1906, mentions one case of smallpox among the non-Chinese population.

The weekly reports from Chefoo state the death on November 13 of the smallpox patient removed from the U. S. S. *Raleigh*, as previously reported. There are no other quarantinable diseases reported from outports.

Week ended December 8, 1906. Supplemental bills of health granted to 5 steamships, and their crews, numbering 629, and steerage passengers, numbering 187, inspected and passed. The crew of the *El Kantara*, bound for Manila, all vaccinated by the ship's doctor at the suggestion of this office. Four emigrants passed after inspection. No rejections of intending emigrants made.

No quarantinable diseases reported from outports.

The number of pieces of freight viséed is 19,691.